

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertisina, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

NO. 33.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1864.

VOL. LXIV.

## A Joint Resolution Proposing Certain Amendments to the Constitution.

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as may, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at the actual place of election."

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the seventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of the Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. HENKLEY,  
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,  
HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled:

"A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIPER,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions, of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled:

"An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval or rejection, the amendments proposed to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIPER,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

May 3, 1864.

## The First National Bank of Gettysburg.

It has been received currency for circulation, and commenced operations on such. It has succeeded in bringing back taken beyond the seas, saving expectations of its friends, and now goes into operation with national prospects; and having been duly authorized by the national government, is prepared to receive deposits, make collections, grant discounts, and do all business that appertains to a well conducted bank, at its banking house in the Borough of Gettysburg.

May 5, 1864—4C

## First National Bank of Gettysburg.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,  
WASHINGTON, March 11th, 1864.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to me to appear that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation of such currency," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

I now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Gettysburg, County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this eleventh day of March, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,  
March 11 Comptroller of the Currency.

## Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of:

BUILDING MATERIALS,  
CARPENTERS TOOLS,  
BLACKSMITHS TOOLS,  
COACH FINDINGS,

SHOE FINDINGS,  
CABINET MAKERS TOOLS,  
HOUSEKEEPERS FIXTURES,  
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,  
Oils, Varnishes, &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this store.

Every class of Merchants can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANKNER,  
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 17.

## For Sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 123 ACRES, buildings and land good; will be sold on very accommodating terms.

GEORGE ARNSOLD.

## Chatter Poetry.

### THE CONTRAST.

[This touching little poem, from the last number of Harper's Magazine, will find an echo in many a heart:]

We sit at home, nor feel that they  
Who fight upon the distant plain  
Are falling faster day by day,  
A harvest of the slain.

We lightly walk the busy street,  
Where trade and gain roll swiftly on;  
They march a battle-bred to greet,  
And die as it is won.

The trumpet calls them in the night  
To die for Freedom; and the boom  
Of cannon from the fort-topped height  
Still calls them to their doom.

Unmurmured we read the long list fell,  
To shield the starry flag from shame;  
Battles, though strewn of shot and shell  
In the red battle's name.

Brave hearts are beating for us there,  
Amid the conflict's feverish flame;  
This hour, when soldier's hurried prayer  
Is said for you, in death.

They lie upon the lonely hill,  
Or blackened plain in dreamless sleep,  
Their rest eternal! Ansel will  
They wait, like us, to weep.

We rise each day to weary toil  
And hourly strive;—their work is done!  
Their blood will consecrate the soil  
Their lives so nobly won.

MAN AND WOMAN.

Man is the rugged, lofty pine,  
That fringes many a wave-bent shore;  
Woman is the slender, graceful vine,  
Whose earling tendrils climb a tower.

Man is the rock whose towering crest  
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side;  
Woman the soft and mossy vest,  
That clings to the steep and craggy side.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,  
Dark as the raven's dusky plume,  
Save when the sunbeams light and warm,  
Of woman's soul and woman's form.

Glances brightly o'er the gathering gloom,  
Yes, lovely soul, to you 'tis given  
To rule our hearts with angel voice,  
Blend with each wave a blissful heaven.

Change earth into an emerald lawn,  
And sweetly smile our cares away.

## Missellaneous.

### Died Yesterday.

Every day some flower is plucked from a sunny home, a jewel stolen from some happy circle, a jewel stolen from some happy circle, a jewel stolen from some happy circle.

Yes, every hour some sentinel disappears from his post, and is thrown from the ramparts of time into the swirling billows of eternity. "Died Yesterday!" Who died?

Was it a gentle babe, slender as an angel, pure as the zephyr's sigh—some whose laugh was the gush of summer rills, lulling in a bower of roses, whose lips were a perpetual honey? Or was it a youth hopeful, generous—some whose soul was hewn by flowers, no willy serpent lurking underneath; one whose spirit pointed after the great and good, and reached forth with earnest struggle, for the quon in the distance.

"Died Yesterday." Was it a young girl, pure as the orange buds that cloped her forehead, stricken down as she stood at the altar? No, it was none of these. But a strong man who has sunk into dreamless slumber, and is our being borne to the garden of the slumberer. One whose love of country was paramount, and whose life was in the end a sacrifice to his zeal in the performance of good works. A faithful Teacher of the Word, he has now gone to receive the great reward—Blessed are the Dead!" Daily, men, women and children are passing away, and hourly in some garden the soil is flung upon the dead. As oft as the morn, we find some flower that blossomed sweetly at sunset has withered up forever. Daily, when we rise, some one has been borne from our midst. Each day some pearl-drops from the jeweled threads of friendship, some lyre to which we have been wont to listen, has been hushed forever.

### Woman's Devotion.

There is nothing in the world like the beautiful devotion of a woman to the sick.

She feels no pain, nor pain, nor timid terror. If she have grief she hides it, lest it add one feather's weight to the afflictions of her charge. Her courage rises as her hopes recede. The grim specter that hovers and threatens may appal her, but she gives no sign. Her eye is clear and gentle; her voice soft and sweet as the breath of summer; her touch to tender that the simplest kindly office soothes like a caress. The dawn of her smile chases away suffering as light dispels the mists of the universe. There is a calm in her very presence. Her delicate instinct teaches a thousand aids of comfort and consolation which experience might study in vain. There is a wisdom above science in her loving heart. She knows no sacrifices—wonders if you speak of any. She is calmest at times when calms men fly to turbulent sorrow. She calms her emotions with her sense of vigil duty. In her weakness she is stronger than the strong.

This mastery of self—this purity of devotion—this eager and unsleeping watchfulness—this radiant reflection of hope and trust—this outpouring of all that nature, lofty and true, can lavish—do they not make the noblest heroism of humanity?

From woman, life comes; she feels that it is her's to guard it! And when she has restored it to you!—When the peril is past, and you meet with no ill of yours to bind her sympathy—take care, for she will plague you to the brink of the grave again, if you give her the chance.—Harper's Magazine.

## The Skinned Horse.

"You may hear it's true—What'll you lay its a lie?"

A friend of ours informs us, that an acquaintance of his assures him, that he has often heard his grandfather tell how an officer in the Revolutionary war used to relate the following story. It therefore comes to us from good authority, and we hope nobody will take the liberty of doubting its truth.

Colonel—, an officer in the "times that tried men's souls," and horses' bodies, owned a faithful steed which had served him through the wars, and had arrived at the mature age of twenty-five years. Being on a visit a few miles from home, while his master was enjoying a glass of cherry bounce with his host, the horse got a pile of cherries, which had just been emptied from the cart, and as they were well-saturated with spirits, they soon made him "as drunk as David's sow."

Our readers know how drunk that means, they will be able to judge of the condition of the poor old horse. If not, we must inform them he was so badly off as to be taken for dead, and in this state, deprived of his shoes and stripped of his hide.

The Colonel hired another horse and returned home, sadly lamenting the fate of his venerable and faithful steed. The misfortune of the animal was talked over between the Colonel and his wife, and though they severely blamed him for getting so beastly drunk, it was concluded on the whole, that as this was the only instance of intemperance during a long and useful life, they should not visit his memory too severely. With these reflections they retired to rest. But what was their astonishment about midnight at being awakened by the neighing of a horse, which sounded precisely like that of the one whose death they had been so deeply lamenting.

"Husband! husband!" said the old lady, giving the Colonel a nudge, "isn't that our old horse? It whinnies just like him."

"Our old horse, indeed," replied the Colonel. "How do you think, wife, that the poor old horse would come here, after being dead and skinned?"

"I don't know how, I'm sure," returned the old lady, but it sounds just like our old horse, and if it is he, it must be his unmentionable, that's all."

The good woman meant apparition. But while the worthy couple were yet talking, that same noise was heard again, and in the most piteous tones of a suffering horse. The Colonel was no believer in ghosts, but the neighing was too much like that of his old favorite to be any longer disregarded. "He got up and went to the door, and there—what a sight for sore eyes!—he saw indeed the very identical old horse, shivering in the night air, and looking most reproachfully in his master's face. The heart of the old Revolutionary smote him—for it was now apparent that the poor beast had never been dead—but only dead drunk—and that he had acted with too great precipitancy in dismissing him of his skin."

What was to be done? The horse begged most piteously, in such language as he could use, asked as plainly as a dumb beast could, to have his skin put on again. The old lady was consulted, and being very handy with her needle, she readily sewed the hide on again, which being still moist soon grew as fast as ever to the flesh of the animal, which lived seven years afterwards—and never was guilty of again eating rum-berrries.—N. Y. Counsel.

## ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

During the Revolution a Corporal was giving orders to his men, who were endeavoring to raise a heavy log to the top of some military works they were repairing. An officer, not in military costume, was passing, and asked the commander why he did not aid. The latter turning around with all the pomp of a Major, said: "Sir, I am corporal."

"I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal," said the officer dismounting, and lifted till the work was finished, when, turning to the commander, he said: "Mr. Corporal, when you have another such a job, and have not men sufficient, send for your commander-in-chief, and I will come and help you the second time." It was Washington.

## YOUNG AMERICA.

This rare specimen of composition was read in one of the schools of Louisville by a sentimental little fellow. The theme of this profound essayist was "Trees."

"There are a good many kinds of trees. Trees are very useful for wood; some wood is good for ax-handles. Switches grow on trees. Some trees bear pears, some peaches, and some plums. Some people like peaches, some like plums, and some like pears, but as far as I am concerned, I give me liberty or give me death." Oh, may these lines be imitative.

At Washington lately, a soldier, in attempting to escape from a patrol, dodged into a restaurant, and hid in a large box used for steaming oysters. The lid closed with a spring lock, and soon steam was turned on, and the would-be deserter began to wish he hadn't dodged the patrol. He kicked and yelled until the colored cooks and attendants concluded Satan had entered the steamer, and when they lifted up the lid, the fellow, thoroughly steamed, made a speedy escape.

Pat was hungry, and got off the cars for refreshments. The cars very thoughtlessly went on. "Ye spalpeen!" he cried, starting on a run and shaking his fist as he flew after them. "Stop there, ye old stumme waggon, ye nurtherne stumme engine, ye've got a passenger aboard that's left behind!"

## Our Shoddy Aristocracy.

Touching our shoddy it may be remarked that the "First Families of Philadelphia" are not always as decorous or as deferent to them as their gallantry, sacrifices, and manly worth should prompt. A case in point is presented by a correspondent, for the accuracy of which he vouches, and it is as follows:

A short time ago in our loyal city of Philadelphia, a largely-dressed female answering to the description of an F. F. F., hailed a Vine street car. Just as it stopped to take her aboard, a Union soldier stepped out of the same car. On entering, several seats were vacant, and the would-be lady inquired in a sharp tone—

"Where did that soldier sit?"

No answer.

Again, but in a more shrill tone than at first, the same question was put—

"Where did that man sit?"

Still no reply from any one of the passengers, the car going ahead, the lady still unseated, when the same question was put out between her teeth—

"Where did that man sit?"

An unhappy Hibernian quietly seated near the unhappy female, and no doubt being desirous of relieving her in some slight degree, replied—

"Faith, ma'am, he sat on his end and he took it away with him."

What the rest of the occupants of the car did, I do not know, but one gentleman left as quickly as possible, and the above information, though his was too piquant to be long kept a secret.

## The Private Soldier.

Somebody says, and we end-r-e the sentiment, that if there is a being in the world who is deserving of private affection and public gratitude, it is the soldier who marches as a private in the ranks of the army, to fight for his country, offers his blood and life as a sacrifice for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution. And yet how seldom is it that they get the honor and reward their services entitle them to. It is the private who carries the gun; it is the private who marches on foot through mud, frost and snow; it is the private who erects bridges over swift streams, and rows the boats for fortifications; and it is the private who, with the bygone set, charges on the deadly rifle pits and against the squared columns of the enemy; and yet how seldom is it that he receives the honors and rewards of his noble conduct.

## LADIES vs. GENTLEMEN.

Three things that a lady cannot do:

1st. She cannot pass a military shop without stopping.

2d. She cannot see a piece of lace without asking the price.

3d. She cannot see a baby without kissing it.

A lady of our acquaintance turns the tables on the gentleman as follows:

Three things a gentleman cannot do:

1st. He cannot go through the house and shut the door after him.

2d. He cannot have a shirt made to suit him.

3d. He can never be satisfied with the ladies' fashions.

## WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

The following is said to be the origin of the well-known saying, "Nobody knows where the shoe pinches but he who wears it."

A Roman being about to repudiate his wife, asked by her enraged kinsman, "Is not your wife a sensible woman? is she not handsome?"

In answer to which, slipping off his shoe, he held it up, asking them, "Is not this shoe a very handsome one? is it not quite new? is it not extremely well made? Now, then, is it that you can't tell me where it pinches?"

It is not men of might that we want, but men who use their might—men who work with zeal and energy at whatever they set themselves to do. It is not the strong "Samson" and the like "Goliaths" that do the most good; but lady Goliaths, Earnest, selfless, and strong of purpose; doing one thing at a time, but doing that thing well.

A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted successes qualify a man for usefulness or happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the sea, arouse the faculties and incite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

A FRENCHMAN'S EXCESE FOR SNEAKING A PIR—"I see you loathe peace, and I say to him, 'Shall I take you away home with me, my little peer—out or non?'" And then I pull ze tail of ze loathe fellow, and he sing out, "Oui! oui! oui!" in ze best of French. And so I take him at his word, and make him into a great beag pie!"

DIDN'T REACH HIM—An old darky convict in the Auburn State Prison, came bustling up to the keeper on New Year's day, saying, "I want to go! let me out!" "Out, old fellow, what do you mean?" "I want to go out. Massa Lincoln has set me free—me and all de darkies!" He had been persuaded that the Proclamation reached his case.

Nobody giving attention to Diogenes while discoursing of virtue and philosophy, he fell to singing a lumpy song, and multitudes crowded to hear him. "Ye gods?" said he, "how much more is folly admired than wisdom! Poor human nature!"

## An Eccentric Infidel.

A correspondent of the Northwestern Advocate says that the following quaint anecdote was related to him by an itinerant of the Ohio Annual Conference: "I was sent," said he, "to Gallipolis Circuit, and having fulfilled the labors of the Sabbath on an unusual evening, was invited by an individual to go home with him. I accepted, most cheerfully, and was treated with affable courtesy and respect due to a minister of the gospel of Christ. In the morning, as I took my leave, my infidel friend courteously invited me to call on him whenever it should suit my convenience. This I generally did, as I came to this appointment throughout the year. As the year neared its close, I thought I would call and offer payment to my host, lest he should charge me, and through me ministers generally, with neglect in paying just dues, and called for my bill. He brought forth his book, which was charged in mercantile style, for board, housekeeping, etc., sums amounting to fifteen or twenty dollars. I was amazed; told him I could not pay him now, but when I came again, before I left the circuit, I would cancel the debt. 'But stop,' says my friend, 'we have not done yet. Let us see what is on the other side.' He then produced an amazing credit of one dollar for every sermon I had preached in that place during the year, whether he was present or absent; a sixpence for every blessing asked at his table; and a shilling for every prayer I offered in the family, save one when I knelt on one foot and knee—its credit was a sixpence. The aggregate of credit surpassed the debt some three or four dollars, which he immediately produced, passed over to me, and we parted in mutual friendship and love."

## AN AFFECTING SCENE.

The Washington Star of Thursday last says, that Mr. and Mrs. Bowditch, residents of the State of Minnesota, who had two sons—Florence and Coradus—in the 7th Michigan regiment, came to that city a day or two ago in search of Florence, who they learned had been wounded in the battle at the Wilderness, and had been brought up to that city. Failing to find him in the hospital, they yesterday evening visited the Sixth street wharf. A few moments afterwards the steamer Jefferson steamed up to the dock and standing near the bow of the boat was the long looked for son, badly wounded, his right arm having been shot off above the elbow. As soon as the plank was thrown from the boat to the wharf, Mrs. Bowditch sprang on board the steamer, and throwing her arms around her son's neck burst into a flood of tears, with her head bent upon his forehead.

For a few seconds there was an affecting silence, which the fond mother broke by saying to Florence, where is your brother Coradus? Florence pointing to a rough wooden box by his side replied, "there, mother, is Coradus!" The afflicted mother threw herself upon her deceased son's coffin, sobbing aloud in an agony of grief, while the father and wounded son stood by with bowed heads. The scene was truly a heart-rending one, and it can be better imagined than described. Many of the bystanders were compelled to turn aside, while silent tears could be seen stealing down the cheeks of all. Several kind-hearted ladies present did all in their power to comfort the afflicted mother, but it was long before she could be induced to leave the side of her deceased son.

## Primary Instruction.

It is Edward Everett declares, the child at four years of age learns more than the philosopher at any subsequent point of his existence; it is, as Prof. Everett affirms, the character of the individual is in a great measure formed before the seventh year; if, as is asserted by competent authority, a child may be taught during the first ten years of his existence, to violate, without remorse, every law, human and divine—then it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the primary school, and of early education.

The concurrent testimony of all these opinions is entitled to respect upon this subject, and proves that the most precious portion of human life, is comprised within the period measured by the first ten years. It is during this period that those habits are formed, which go so far towards determining the future character. These early habits remain, when all vestiges of those which are required in later years, are swept away. Hence, what infinite consequences depend upon the influences of the home and the primary school, and with what anxious solicitude should the parent, should the teacher, should society watch over these momentous years! What patience, what skill, what affectionate interest, what undying devotion should guide and control the action of the mother of a family and a teacher of a primary school!—Educational Monthly.

## THANKFUL.

"How good is Providence," lisped a damsel as a gusty March breeze swept over the street, "for the same wind which raises the tips of our skirts, blows the dust in the eyes of the spectators on the corners."

Whiskey in Richmond is a dollar and fifty cents a drink. A man is as proud of being drunk there as ever an old fellow was of having the gout.

A profligate young nobleman, being in company with some sober people, desired leave to toast the devil. "Oh, certainly," said a gentleman, "we can have no objection to toasting any of your lordship's friends."

## The Death of the Duke of Malakoff.

The foreign dispatches announce the death of Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, Marshal of France, Commander of the Seventh Corps d'Armee, Governor General of Algeria, and one of the Vice Presidents of the French Senate. He was one of the most celebrated men of the second empire, and a devoted friend of Louis Napoleon, and a great military character. In 1815 he headed an expedition against the Arab tribe of Ould Rihah, who took refuge in a cave. Pelissier vainly tried to get them out or to compel them to surrender. Finally he made a great fire of fagots at the mouth of the cave, and the five or six hundred unfortunate wretches were suffocated in death. This monstrous and unparalleled proceeding created great sensation throughout the civilized world. His government, however, sustained him, and he was subsequently frequently promoted and had the command at the time of the siege of Sebastopol, and finally brought the Russians to terms. For this service he was made a Marshal of France, Duke of Malakoff and Senator, and a pension of one hundred thousand francs was voted to him. In April, 1858, soon after his marriage to a young and handsome Spanish lady, he was appointed minister to England, but was recalled the following year to take command of the army of observation.

## THE SIAMESE TWINS.

A correspondent of the Nacoo (Ga.) Telegraph, who lately visited the Siamese Twins, gives the following account of them:

Your readers have, no doubt, seen these remarkable individuals, the Siamese Twins, but few of them, perhaps, have been to their houses and seen them in their domestic relations. Though united by a ligament as strong as life itself, they live a mile apart, spending alternately three days at the one and at the other's house, and allowing no circumstance to defer their departure from the one to the other when the regular time arrives. The one at whose house you visit then leads the conversation and acts as master of ceremonies, while the other speaks only as occasion or politeness may require. One has eight and the other nine children, but one of whom is in the war, the rest being girls and little boys. They are good neighbors and intelligent men. They are, to all appearances, two separate and different men, with very little social resemblance, and a marked contrast of character. Ang is much the most positive, self-willed and unamplious. They are seldom both sick at the same time.

## THE COPPERHEADS AND THE GUERRILLAS.

One would scarcely believe that the Copperhead members of Congress are so lost to all shame as to oppose the punishment of rebel Guerrillas, who lay in ambush to slay Union people, or who watch their chance to burn or steal Union property, murder the wounded and rifle the dead. It is such is the fact. A few days ago Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked leave to report a bill for summary punishment of guerrillas. A vote was ordered, and not a single so-called Democratic Member of Congress voted to allow the report to be made! This bold determination to protect rebel Guerrillas may excite surprise among those who have not carefully watched the official career of these men, but it is consistent with their whole official conduct. We defy any one to point to a single instance where the Copperhead Members of Congress have proposed or supported a measure to weaken or punish traitors. They have expended all their hostility on the Union administration, and have no words but those of condolence for the rebels.

## Singular Arithmetical Fact.

Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 2 will give the same result if divided by 2, a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex a cypher to the answer when there is no remainder, and when there is a remainder, whatever it may be, annex a five to the answer.

Multiply 461 by 5, and the answer will be 2305; divide the same number by 2, and you have 232, and as there is no remainder you add a cypher. Now take 357, and multiply by 5, the answer is 1785. On dividing this by 2, there is 178 and a remainder; you therefore place a 5 at the end of the line, and the result is again 1785.

## A FATAL HALT.

The following sad story we find in an account of some firing along Grant's lines on Sunday, given in the New York Times: "A chance shot to day also worked some mischief in the 2d Rhode Island Regiment. The term of the regiment was expired, and it was going from the front, bound home. Having got, as was supposed, well out of range, the order was given to halt, and a moment after came the rushing ball, bringing its death message to two poor fellows who, after faithful service, having escaped all the dangers of the fight, were full of joyful anticipations at the speedy prospect of being home again. Their fate was doubly shocking."

## THE WASHINGTON STATESMAN.

records a costly cat-astrophe occurring in that region. A company of hay packers, for sport, saturated a cat with turpentine, and let her go. Consequently the cat cut funny capers, jumped into the camp-fire, jumped out all a blaze, ran into a hay stack, then into a barn, setting both on fire and destroying them. This little piece of innocent sport cost the party just \$300.

## LADIES SHOULD NEVER PUT PINS IN THEIR MOUTHS.

Their lips should be roses without thorns.

## The Nomination of Mr. Lincoln—how the News is Received.

The result of the Convention was received here with the utmost satisfaction by all classes of Union citizens. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln was fully anticipated, and is fully concurred in by all the men of real weight in the political world. The Presidency was a foregone conclusion, and the choice of the Convention is regarded here as a ratification of the choice of the people. The selection for the Vice Presidency



**HAWLEY'S**  
**Solidified Dental Cream,**  
FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING AND PRE-  
SERVING THE TEETH!

THIS article is prepared with the greatest care upon scientific principles, and warranted not to contain anything in the slightest degree deleterious to the teeth or gums. Some of our most eminent Dental Surgeons have given their sanction to, and cheerfully recommend it as a preparation of superior qualities for cleansing, whitening and preserving the TEETH. It cleans them readily, rendering them beautifully white and pearly, without the slightest injury to the enamel. It is equally adapted to the gums where they are sore and inflamed. It is also an excellent disinfectant for old decayed teeth, which are often exceedingly offensive. It gives a rich and creamy taste to the mouth, cleansing it thoroughly, and imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Prepared only by A. HAWLEY & CO., N. W. Cor. 10th and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia.

And sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

The following opinion of Dr. White, as to the highest in which he holds the Dental Cream, would be sufficient evidence of its value to quote other testimonials in detail to needless, containing ourselves by simply giving the names and addresses of persons who speak of its excellence for the teeth.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1863.  
Having carefully examined A. Hawley's "Solidified Dental Cream," I hereby cheerfully recommend it to the public generally. It is an excellent preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth, and can be used by all persons with the utmost confidence, as its properties are perfectly harmless. Besides preserving the teeth, it promotes a healthy action to the gums, and imparts a pleasantness to the breath.

Dr. W. R. WHITE, 1203 Arch St.  
The Ingraham, Dentist, M. D. Fourth St.  
J. Birney, 251 S. Sixth St.  
C. A. Kingsbury, Dentist, 1119 Walnut St.  
D. D. S. 734 Arch St.  
F. M. Dixon, 827 Arch St.  
Edw. Townsend, Dentist, 526 N. Fourth St.  
L. H. Dorr, Dentist, 807 N. Tenth St.  
M. L. Long, Dentist, 629 N. Sixth St.

**For Dysentery and Diarrhea.**

**DIXON'S**

**AROMATIC BLACKBERRY CATHARTIC.**

Is the only safe and sure cure. It contains no opium or deleterious drugs, mineral or other injurious compounds common to remedies generally sold for this class of disease. It is so efficacious that it physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases.

Use no Cholera mixtures or doubtful compositions, [many of which undermine and ruin the constitution,] when you can obtain an unfailing remedy as simple and safe as blackberries themselves.

W. F. DAVIDSON.

Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

For sale by all respectable druggists.

Price, [old style, 35 cts.] 25c, 50c, and \$1 per Bottle.

This Specific restores you to former health and without it you see the effects of disease.

**DR. LUDWIG'S SPECIFIC.**

This is the great and sovereign Remedy [composed of extracts from Indian roots and herbs,] for all diseases of Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Gonorrhea, Stricture, Inflammation of the Kidneys, stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhea, Gleet, and is unrivaled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women. When used according to directions this Remedy has neither taste nor smell, and its use cannot be detected by any one. This Remedy is perfect and requires no injections, which are calculated to destroy and weaken the diseased organs, but removes the poison from the system, creating buoyancy and also health.

It is no quack Medicine, but is the embodied experience of the Physicians most successful in curing all diseases of this class.

Let none despair as this remedy effects the most astonishing cures, when all others fail.

Price only one dollar per box, or 6 boxes for five dollars.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

For sale by all Druggists. See that my signature is around each box.

W. F. DAVIDSON,

Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

**Store Removed.**

**CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!**  
PICKING'S Cheap Clothing Store has been removed from his old stand to his new rooms three doors from the Diamond, on Baltimore street, east side, nearly opposite the "Star" office, where he has just received a large invoice of

**READY MADE CLOTHING.**

Having fitted up large and commodious rooms for the accommodation of his business and the convenience of his customers, he is now offering

**GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS.**

His present stock consists partly of the latest Spring and Summer styles of the latest  
FINE COATS & CASSIMERE COATS,  
FINE COATS & BUSINESS COATS,  
SUNDAY COATS & BRYDAY COATS,  
and every other style of Coats. Also  
CLOTH PANTS & CASSIMERE PANTS,  
PLAIN PANTS & PLOURED PANTS,  
FINE PANTS & COARSE PANTS,  
FITTING PANTS & FANCY PANTS,  
and every other style of Pants.  
CLOTH VESTS & CASSIMERE VESTS,  
SILK VESTS & SATIN VESTS,  
PLAIN VESTS & FANCY VESTS,  
STRAIGHT VESTS & ROLLING VESTS,  
LIGHT VESTS & HEAVY VESTS,  
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Sacks, Gynec, Umbrellas, Shawls, Glove Suspenders, Gravats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Combs, Brushes, Cuffs, Soap, Violins, Accordions, Pocket Knives, Cigar Tobacco, Segars, and almost every description of notions not found in any other store.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel satisfied that we can please all.

**DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.**

Three doors from the Diamond, on Baltimore street, East side, nearly opposite the "Star" office.

F. B. PICKING.

May 5.

**A. SCOTT & SON'S.**

We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods which will be sold cheap. Consisting of

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS.**

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc. For Men and Boys wear we have Cloth, Cassimere, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottons, etc., etc. Call and see.

A. SCOTT & SON.

May 17.

**DR. HORN'S**

DR. HORN'S Drugg Store.

Call on Dr. H. Horn's Drugg Store, and get this Medicated Cough Candy.

**WISTAR'S BALSAM**

**OF WILD CHERRY.**

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD.

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and every ailment of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, INFLUENZA EVEN CONSUMPTION.

**WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.**

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. It works upon the system, and in a few days the patient is cured. It is a remedy of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to prime vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

**THE KEY, JOHN SCHERER.**

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—I have realized in my family many important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters was seized with a cold, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SCHERER.

FROM JESSE SMITH, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE MORRIS COUNTY BANK, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"Having used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely reliable, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health."

W. R. WHITE, D. D. S., DISTINGUISHED LAWYER, NEW YORK.

I have on several occasions used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. Elliott, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Pa.

**WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.**

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For sale by J. P. DIMMORE, No. 491 Broadway, N. Y.

W. F. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

May 3—1y.

**Redding's Russia Salve.**

Forty Years' Experience.

Has fully established the superiority of Redding's Russia Salve.

Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of Sores, Cuts, Scalds, Burns, Piles, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Sties, Fleshy Sores, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, &c., &c., removing the pain at once, and restoring the most angry looking swellings and inflammation as if by magic. Only 25 cents a box.

For sale by J. P. DIMMORE, No. 491 Broadway, N. Y.

S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston. And by all Druggists.

May 3—1y.

**Portable Printing Offices.**

FOR the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of Handbills, Billboards, Circulars, Labels, Cards and small newspapers. Full instructions accompany each office, enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Coats, &c., 6 cents.

Address ADAMS PRESS COMPANY,

31 Park Row, N. Y., and 55 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

Jan. 26, 1864. 1y

**New Goods!—Large Stock!**

RECHART TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO have just received from the latest large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Cassimere, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Patterns are regularly renewed, and clothing made in any desired style. They will make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 5.

**Important Magnetic Discovery.**

HOW to cure all Chronic Diseases by a new and positive means of retaining and increasing the

MAGNETIC LIFE FORCES OF THE BODY. Dyspepsia, Consumption, Rheumatism, or those who have any Chronic Disease of the Secretions or Blood, may in this form of Magnetism find a speedy and effectual cure.

All explanations of the great Discovery, substantiated by several prominent and well-known scientific persons, will be sent to any one by mail who will enclose a stamp for return postage. Address,

Dr. J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist,

412 Broadway, New York.

**Sheads & Buehler,**

DEALERS IN COAL AND LUMBER.

Stoves, Tin Ware, Hollow Ware, &c. Also, Staircases, Blinds, Sash, etc.

327 Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 29.]

**Watches, Watches, Watches.**

THE undersigned has just returned from the Cities with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be Good Timekeepers. Also an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.

JOSEPH BEVAN,

Sign of the Watch and Spectacles, on York street, Gettysburg.

**Card Photographs.**

OF distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the Union Hero John L. Burns, for sale at the corner of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON & BRO.

Dec. 15.

**AGRO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice Flour and Gelatin, for sale at**

Dr. R. HORN'S Drugg Store.

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimere, Jeans, &c., and all kinds of domestic millinery goods. Call and see!

**ENGLISH, French and American Mustard**

for sale at Dr. R. HORN'S Drugg Store.

DR. HORN'S Drugg Store.

Call on Dr. H. Horn's Drugg Store, and get this Medicated Cough Candy.

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Call on Dr. H. Horn's Drugg Store, and get this Medicated Cough Candy.

DR. HORN'S Drugg Store.

**SENT EVERYWHERE FREE.**

By Mail, on Receipt of Price, a large, ornate, life-like, full length Steel Engraving of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

President of the United States. This Elegant Picture is printed on the finest white plate paper, suitable for Frames 24x 30 inches, and is sold at the very reasonable

PRICE \$4.00 PER COPY.

It is the result of over two years labor of one of the finest Artists in the Country, and is considered by him to be his master piece. It should grace the walls of every Union League and Club Room, and Parlor or Drawing Room of

**EVERY UNION MAN**

In the United States, so send us without delay, \$4.00 for one of these Splendid Pictures, and get an early impression, sent securely on strong rollers, free of postage, by mail, on receipt of price. Every order attended to and mailed same day it is received.

Address, TURNER & FREDERICKS,

46 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Penn'a.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

To canvass every Town and County in the State. Men are now making from \$10 to \$25 per day in this city. Call on or address

TURNER & FREDERICKS,

808 Chestnut St., Philad'a. Penn'a.

When all the particulars will be given.

**NOW READY.**

A MAGNIFICENT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF

LIEUT. GEN'L. GRANT.

THE most successful Military man of modern times, having captured during the Rebellion, 300,000 Guns, 100,000 Prisoners, and over 50,000 small Arms; has redeemed 50,000 square miles of territory; has reopened to Commerce the mighty Mississippi and so modestly and quietly has he moved along that few are fully acquainted with all he has accomplished for the honor of his Country. It is the best Picture, engraved in an elegant style, from a Photograph taken at Chattanooga, surrounded with a splendid border, containing Pictures of the Battles of Fort Douelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Capt. of Gen'l. Pemberton. Printed on Plate Paper, 18x31 inches.

PRICE, ONLY \$1.00 PER COPY.

Sent Free by Mail, on strong rollers, on receipt of Price.

Every lover of his Country, every man who has a Brother or Son in the Army, should have a correct Picture of their General, and the Greatest Military Leader of the times.

Address, TURNER & FREDERICKS,

46 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Penn'a.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

In every Town and County in the State, to take hold of this Picture. From \$10 to \$25 per day can easily be made.

For particulars send address or call on

TURNER & FREDERICKS,

808 Chestnut St., Philad'a. Penn'a.

**FISH'S**

**LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.**

BOILING—FRYING—STEWING—STEERING

With the Flame that Lights the Room.

By the Flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked.—J. F. FISH.

Simple in construction; easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment, convenient to have on hand.—Druggist's Circular.

Field's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. The utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving in fuel in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers.—Scientific American.

For family use, hospital tent, barracks, places, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost.—Hill's Journal of Health.

I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I produce the same most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it.—Ed. Cat. Oil Circular.

An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes. One important point is the saving in cost over coal fires.—N. Y. Evening Post.

**PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS.**

CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS.

THREE ARTICLES COOKED AT ONE TIME WITH ONE BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas. A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis.

Address, TUE UNION ATTACHMENT,

Price, 50 Cents.

To be attached to a common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which Water may be Boiled, and Food Cooked; also arranged for use to support a shade.

EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.

Agents Wanted.

WILLIAM D. RUSSELL, Agent,

April 5—3m. No. 206 Pearl St., N. Y.

**Another Change in the Hat & Shoe Business.**

A. GOREAN, having associated with him in business JOHN S. CRAWFORD, who purchased the interest of JOHN CORN, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Cigar Bags, Umbrellas, &c., and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they better themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. GOREAN,

J. S. CRAWFORD.

Doing business under the sign of A. & J. GOREAN & CO.

Feb. 1, 1864.

**AT THE**

Paris Mantilla Emporium,

No. 920 Chestnut St., (Formerly No. 708.) PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPEN—PARIS-MADE

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

Also, Spring and Summer Garments, of our own Manufacture, of the Latest Styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

The Paris Mantilla Emporium,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Phila.

**Spectacles, Spectacles.**

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, on York street, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

May 27.

**Wanted,**

A GOOD FARM, IN ADAMS COUNTY,

where I will exchange one or more Farms of choice Land in Iowa, and pay the difference.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

For sale at Dr. R. HORN'S Drugg Store.

DR. HORN'S Drugg Store.

Call on Dr. H. Horn's Drugg Store, and get this Medicated Cough Candy.

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Call on Dr. H. Horn's Drugg Store, and get this Medicated Cough Candy.







## The Lady's Friend for July.

The July number of this magazine is one of the best yet issued. It opens with a beautiful and piquant steel engraving, called "How THEY CAUGHT FISH," which represents a couple of young lovers earnestly engaged in conversation, apparently quite to the astonishment of a party of ladies, who have just come to the edge of the woods. Then follows a very handsome fashion plate, such as this magazine is becoming noted for. Then an engraving of the Empress Eugenie, and a large number of others, devoted to the illustration of the latest styles of dress, &c. The music of this number is a Grand March from the opera of Faust.

The literary matter includes "A Story for Sisters in Law," "Misses and Maids," (with an illustration), "Edna's Faith," "Richard Graham's Love," "The Maiden's Answer," "First and Last," "The Transformed Village," (illustrated), "A Woman's Pride," Editor's Department, &c. &c. Price \$2.00 a year; 20 cents a single number. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,  
819 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

A despatch from Gen. Grant has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Sunday morning, at nine o'clock. It reports that an advance was made on Saturday to within about a mile of Petersburg, where the enemy were found to occupy a new line of entrenchments, upon which the Union troops made unsuccessful assaults, but held and have entrenched their advanced positions. It is inferred that General Beauregard has been reinforced by General Lee.

A previous despatch from General Grant reports that the Ninth Corps, (Gen. Burnside's), which has been sent to join the Eighteenth and Sixth Corps, on Friday morning carried two more of the redoubts in front of Petersburg, and captured four guns and 450 prisoners. A reference is then made to the successful manner in which the movement from Cold Harbor in the front of Petersburg has been made, not a wagon or a piece of artillery being lost, and only about 150 stragglers picked up by the enemy.

## Terrible Death of Skedaddlers.

Nine desperadoes escaped from a car between Springfield, Mass., and Albany on Wednesday night, five by jumping from the windows and others by crawling through a hole they had made in the floor. Seven of them were killed and the remainder will die, it is thought, from injuries received in getting out of the train while it was in rapid motion. The bodies were found lying along the track for several miles.

A lot of bounty jumpers were on board the train and furnished the substitutes with liquor. One of them was arrested for doing it, and when the train arrived at Greenbush an attempt was made by his comrades to rescue him. The result was that the guard shot one supposed to be one of them, named William Murray, of South Brooklyn, in the thigh, so that he died in a short time.

The blockade runner, the Georgiana McCow, was driven ashore June 2, under the guns of Fort Casswell, in Wilmington Harbor, by boats from the gunboat Victoria. The rebel captain was captured, together with twenty nine of the crew, and three passengers. Among the captives is a bearer of despatches from Paris and London to Richmond. On searching their baggage very important and interesting documents were found, from parties across the water, clearly proving the treachery of certain individuals in New York and Baltimore. The Georgiana McCow was from Nassau, bound to Wilmington, partly loaded with provisions, &c. Our men fired her in several places, but the crew having opened a heavy fire on our boats, the captors were obliged to leave without completing her destruction.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Christian Commission has sent through Washington and Baltimore over one hundred delegates since the change of base, to work among the wounded coming in at the White House and also large quantities of stores. Four teams have been purchased, in addition to those heretofore employed between the White House and the front. As many as 500 boxes of stores have been sent in a single day. A steam tug, schooner and barge are chartered by the Commission to transport stores from Washington to the base.

Let it be passed around from hand to hand until every workman in the land has committed it to memory, that when Abraham Lincoln, our President, and Andrew Johnson, formerly Senator, and now Governor, two workmen and champions of labor, were nominated for office, the New York World, the organ of the Democracy, sneered at them as "a rail splitting buffoon and a boorish tailor, both from the backwoods, both growing up in uncouth ignorance." Thus we see that when laboring men by their own industry rise to honor, these new-fledged Democrats have no words for them but words of contempt and scorn.

HOW DAVIS AND BRAGG WERE "SOLD."—Rebel pickets say that during Sheridan's great raid, Fitz Hugh Lee thought he had completely out of his retreat, and sent word for Jeff. Davis and Gen. Bragg to ride out and witness the sport of capturing the Yankees. Mr. Davis, accompanied by Gen. Bragg, did ride out. When he arrived, the 9th New York and 17th Pennsylvania, of Devin's brigade, Torbert's division, were driving the rebels from Meadow Bridge. They came to see how fast the Yankees could run, and behold, their old Virginians were two feet-footed; for the Yankees pursued them hard, but could not overtake them.

OLD ABE'S CHOICE.—A gentleman in conversation remarked to President Lincoln on Friday, that nothing could defeat him but Grant's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particularly, but if he had not to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."

No one ever regrets the purchase of Dixon's Blackberry Carminative, it is a generally useful and saves so many lives which are hopeless without it.

The Henry McGoff was fired twenty nine dollars in Springfield, Massachusetts, the other day, for abusing his horse.

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CEITYBURG:  
Tuesday Evening, June 21, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.	REPRESENTATIVE.
MORTON M'CHAMBERLAIN, Philadelphia.	1st District—Robert R. King.
T. H. BUNNINGHAM, Lancaster county.	2d " George Morrison Coates.
	3d " Henry Baum.
	4th " William H. Korn.
	5th " Barton H. Jenks.
	6th " Charles M. Ruak.
	7th " Robert Burke.
	8th " Aaron Mull.
	9th " John A. Hiestand.
	10th " Richard H. Coryell.
	11th " Edward Holby.
	12th " Charles F. Reed.
	13th " Elias W. Hall.
	14th " Charles H. Shriver.
	15th " John Wistr.
	16th " David M. Conaughy.
	17th " David W. Woods.
	18th " Isaac Benson.
	19th " John Peterson.
	20th " Samuel D. Dick.
	21st " Everett Biers.
	22d " John P. Penney.
	23d " Ebenezer M'Junkin.
	24th " John W. Blanchard.

The *Sentinel* will be furnished from this time until after the Presidential Election at 75 cents, cash in advance.

**Strawberry Festival.**  
The Ladies of this place had a beautiful get-up Festival last week, at Sheeds & Buehler's Hall for the benefit of the Christian Commission. Ice-cream, Strawberries and Cake were the articles furnished, and the room presented a beautiful appearance. The amount realized, after payment of expenses, was over \$100.

The returned Reserves, who were received at the Hall last week, we understand, all agree in saying that among the several receptions they have had, no one was equal to that on Wednesday, for beautiful arrangements and taste displayed.

The pastoral relation between the Rev. Mr. Finney and the Presbyterian church of Gettysburg, was dissolved by the Carlisle Presbytery a week or two ago, at a meeting in Newville—the Pastor having resigned, and the Congregation acquiescing. On Sabbath last, the clergyman deputed for the purpose by the Presbytery (Rev. Mr. Priden) preached in the church, and declared it vacant. A congregational meeting is called for Saturday next, for the purpose of choosing a successor to the late Pastor; and so far as we have heard any opinion expressed, it is decidedly in favor of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Fayetteville, who has preached here several times, much to the satisfaction of the Congregation. It is thought he will accept the call, if given.

**The Fourth of July.**  
The Committee of Arrangement, appointed at a Town meeting, as will be observed in another column, have determined to give to the celebration a national character, and have invited a large number of distinguished persons to join with us on that occasion. We have the satisfaction to announce that Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has accepted the invitation, and will be here to participate in the celebration. We have not a doubt, that many persons from abroad will take the opportunity, as the Harrisburg Telegraph remarks, not only to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence and the glorious triumphs at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, but to visit the battle-field, now memorable as the spot where the bold and defiant army of Lee was driven from the soil of Pennsylvania.

**Horse Thieves About.**  
On Monday night a week ago an attempt was made to steal some horses belonging to Mr. Joseph Culbertson, of Hamilton township, from the field where they were in pasture. The thieves were discovered, while in the attempt, by Mr. Culbertson's son, who fired upon the scamps several times with a revolver. They (the thieves) fired back, one of the balls passing through the collar of young Culbertson's coat. The thieves, two in number, although being already mounted on the horses, were obliged to abandon them, and made their escape.

**Another Accident.**  
Mr. Adam Fahey, Jr., residing in Fairfield, met with a serious accident a few days ago whilst attempting to open a shell, found in one of the fields. The shell exploded while working with it, and some of the fragments struck him in the feet which may cripple him for life. This is another warning which we think it is time our people should begin to regard.

Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, Clerk of the National House of Representatives, is preparing a Political Text Book, to be issued about the first of August. It will present the history of all the leading questions pertaining to the war, and all matters of current legislation. Mr. McPherson is particularly fitted for such a task, and his work will doubtless become a standard authority.

## Fourth of July.

The Committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg, on the 7th inst., to make arrangements for a proper celebration of the Fourth of July, and the First Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, met at the office of David Wills, Esq., on the evening of the 11th inst., and organized by appointing Col. C. H. Buehler, Chairman, and Charles Tyson, Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

*Resolved*, That invitations be extended through the papers of the country to the charitable, benevolent and industrial Associations, and the public generally, to join in the celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, on the Fourth of July; and that a special invitation be extended to his Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, to be present and preside.

*Resolved*, That an invitation be given to Rev. J. R. Warner to deliver an oration on the occasion.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed to tender the above invitations:—David Wills, Jos. B. Denner and H. S. Huber.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed to secure music:—John T. McIlheney, Charles Ziegler and Charles J. Tyson.

Col. C. H. Buehler and J. L. Schick were appointed a Committee to procure pecuniary aid to defray necessary expenses.

Meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

C. H. BUEHLER, Chairman.  
CHARLES J. TYSON, Sec'y.

## Return of the Reserves.

The Pennsylvania Reserves, their three years having expired, have returned home. Co. K of the 1st Regiment was raised in this town and county. At the time of their muster-out, last week, the company numbered but 26 men, the rest having either been killed or discharged, or re-enlisted. On Wednesday about a dozen of them reached Gettysburg in the noon train, and another squad in the evening, when the formal reception took place. The bells were rung, the flags run up, and the citizens, Odd Fellows, and Students of Pa. College, headed by martial music, formed a procession, and escorted the returned braves through the principal streets, and then to the Public Square, where a reception speech was made by Rev. Mr. Conser. Capt. Minnich responded in a brief but happy speech. After the speeches a handsome collation was served up to them by the ladies of town in Sheeds & Buehler's Hall.—*Compiler.*

We clip the following list of killed and wounded in companies B, and G, 138th regiment, from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The names have all, we believe, been published before with some additional ones, that come to hand since this list was made out. This however, contains all embraced in the official list of Col. McClernand commanding the regiment. The total killed in the regiment up to this time is 22; wounded 107; missing 36. Total killed, wounded and missing 165, showing that the regiment had suffered severely.

Company B.—Killed—Sergeant J. F. Bieacker, Charles Dickson, John Stahl, John Kitzmiller. Wounded—Lieut. H. C. Griesman, Corporal G. E. Bath, Corporal D. David, W. Cove, John McClure, Peter Deardorff, J. Englebert, L. Hummelberg, H. L. Hersh, D. S. Kitzmiller, J. A. Kitzmiller, J. W. Linn, G. W. Miller, E. Miller. Missing—D. E. Culp, J. McClellan, H. D. Gilbert, W. O. Sweeney, W. H. H. Stahl.

Company G.—Killed—James Warren, C. Staylough, Corporal D. H. Christner, Theophilus E. Alden, G. A. Linah, R. Brance. Wounded—Sergeant G. W. Barchet, Isaac McCoolly, H. G. Sadler, A. Hoffman, C. B. Crist, Jesse Ebert, John Cleaver, J. Klepper, John G. Scott, L. N. Hartzell, H. W. Kohn, M. Pelt, A. Corbit, J. Bushey, Amos Deists, Samuel Kelley.

## The 21st Regiment.

We are able this week to give some additional information in regard to this regiment. On Thursday, the 3d inst, the Regiment was at Bethesda Church, in close proximity to the enemy, and engaged busily in throwing up defenses. While at this work the enemy kept up an almost uninterrupted fire upon them. On Friday the brigade moved on the enemy's works, and the Regiment was in the thickest of the fight. The enemy's sharpshooters seemed to have a peculiar spite at Colonel Boyd. He was in rather an exposed position, and the bullets flew around and about him like pelting hail. Finally a ball struck him on the side of the neck near the shoulder. He continued for some time to give his orders, but was at last removed from the field, almost completely exhausted from loss of blood. With night the contest closed. The following list, taken from a letter from Mr. Hart, a member of Capt. Mickle's company, embraces the killed and wounded from this company:

Killed—Wm. Mickle and Henry Belter. Wounded—John Shriver, Charles Prosser, Geo. W. Conrad, Geo. Plank, Wm. Toot, and Levi Hart.

We understand that the full number killed and wounded in the regiment is about thirty. Col. Boyd is at his home in Chambersburg and is not expected to recover.—*Star.*

President Lincoln visited the great Sanitary Commission Fair at Philadelphia, one day last week. He was received in the City with great enthusiasm, and the addresses on the occasion were highly interesting. He made several brief, characteristic speeches, which were greeted with deafening applause. The Fair is the most splendid thing ever witnessed in America, all concede. It is thought the amount realized will not be short of a million and a half of dollars.

## The Great News To-Day.

The rapidity of General Grant's movements baffles ordinary conjecture. Rebel prisoners have said that they never before fought against a general who so constantly astonished and bewildered them; that in the evening they go to sleep with a vast army on their front, and in the morning awake to find it vanished. In little more than a month he has freed all Northern Virginia from the war, and has passed from the Rapidan to the James, capturing Petersburg, and reversing his steps, advanced on Richmond from the south. The rapidity, the boldness, the brilliancy of these colossal movements are literally unparalleled in American war.

Suddenly, and with a speed that Lee could not emulate, Grant, after crossing the James, on Wednesday, threw a strong force upon Petersburg, wherein Beauregard still commanded an army of no small numbers. In one day, Wednesday, Gen. Smith, with fifteen thousand men, stormed the entrenchments of that city—works which are said to be stronger than those of Missionary Ridge. In one day he virtually captured the city, for though we have no assurance that the army entered it on Wednesday, Petersburg lay at the mercy of our artillery, and was probably evacuated by the enemy. The importance of the victory is not easily exaggerated; three or four thousand prisoners were taken, sixteen guns—probably large siege guns—and the railroad to Richmond seized. The part of the colored troops in this brilliant action silences their calumniators. General Smith told them, upon the field they had so nobly won, and in the midst of their wounded and dead, that better soldiers he had not seen, and that they had gained the right to be trusted in the hottest of the fight, and should henceforth share the post of danger.

The army under Beauregard is upon the west bank of the Appomattox, a river navigable by large vessels as far as Petersburg, and, it is thought, will attempt to defend that line, not permanently, of course, but only so far as it can be used for the protection of the Danville railroad. Lee by this time should have his army again in front of Grant, holding Fort Darling on his extreme left. Of the exact position of our own forces we are not informed. Smith and Hancock are at Petersburg, Butler, with not many troops, we suppose is on the railroad near Halfway Station, but of the other corps we only know that they are westward of the James. Hunter and Crook, by rebel journals, were reported to be moving on Lynchburg, aiming at the destruction of the invaluable railroad thence to Richmond. These journals also state that Sheridan had been defeated by Fitz Hugh Lee, a rumor there is good reason to doubt, for our cavalry throughout this campaign has proved its superiority by uninterrupted success. The Danville railroad seems to be that which alone the enemy can reasonably attempt to hold. The immediate object of the campaign is the isolation of Richmond, and never were better means adopted to command success. It is broad, fan-like sweep to the south results in the destruction of the Lynchburg and Danville railroads, Lee will not only be cut off from all help by the great co-operating armies of Grant, but will be separated from the Southwest (whence the rebellion in Virginia derives its sustenance) by hundreds of miles of mountain ranges, once his impregnable defenses, but now the impassable walls of his prison.—*Press.*

## Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association.

The permanent organization of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association was effected on Monday week by the election of the following officers to serve one year:

Pastor—J. E. Rogers, Jr.  
Directors—Henry G. Carey and Edmund A. Sander, of Philadelphia; David A. Stewart and Wm. M. Hersh, of Pittsburgh; A. O. Hester, of Harrisburg; A. W. McMillan, of Baltimore; and Rev. H. J. Baugher, T. G. Carson, D. McConaughy, J. B. Denner, R. G. McGinty, James F. Hubert and Geo. Arnold, of Gettysburg.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the appointment by the Board, of the Governors of the loyal States, and other gentlemen of influence, as Honorary and Advisory Directors. Also the appointment of an Executive Committee of seven resident Directors, to do the active work of the Association, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

The Board has organized by the election of Rev. Dr. H. J. Baugher as Vice President, T. G. Carson, Treasurer, and D. McConaughy, Secretary.

The Association has already obtained titles for seventy acres of the battle field and has negotiated for more, and commences its work under the most favorable auspices.

The notorious Vallandigham, who was sent out of the country for his treasonable actions, has returned to his home, the scene of his terrible defeat for Governor at the last election, by the loyal citizens of Ohio. He was received with great enthusiasm by the Copperheads. He made a speech at Hamilton, and denounced the President, and all concerned in sending him from the country. What course the Government will pursue in the matter, as to his re-arrest, we know not.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, and Irritated Throats, are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

The official despatches announce authoritatively that the Army of the Potomac has crossed the Chickahominy, crossed the James river, and is now on the south side of Richmond. We have never for a moment, since the opening of the campaign, doubted that it was General Grant's design to prosecute the siege of Richmond from the south side of James river, and therefore look on this brilliant transfer of his army as the consummation of one of the great objects of all his movements. We anticipate the argument, (in which the Rebels and Copperheads have a joint proprietorship,) that if this was Grant's design he could have transferred his army in steamers to City Point without the loss of a man.—He could have done so such thing. The idea is simply preposterous. While Lee remained on the Rapidan the pathway into Maryland and Pennsylvania was open to him. Had General Grant transferred his army to the Peninsula, Lee could have left the defence of Richmond to Beauregard, and moved in a few days into Maryland, threatening Washington and Baltimore, or pushed on into Pennsylvania. We all know what would have been the result.—The country would have been thrown into excitement and consternation, and by the time General Grant was prepared to move against Richmond, he would have had to be recalled to defend the loyal States. After doing all the damage possible, Lee would, avoiding a decisive battle, retreat, and by that time the season would have been too far advanced for the prosecution of the campaign against the Rebel Capital. General Grant has been by far too wise to permit the Rebels to thus plan the campaign for him. He recognized, as the first necessity of a successful attack on Richmond, the driving or forcing of the Rebel army back on the city, and of holding Lee there so busily occupied that he could get up no counter movements to distract attention from the main issue. Grant has done this wisely, bravely and successfully, and he will go on with the aid of the noble army he commands, as successfully, until the Old Flag waves over Richmond.

The movement across the Chickahominy commenced on Friday night. The Eighteenth Army Corps, General Smith, was sent in transports from the White House to Bermuda Hundred. General Hancock's and General Warren's Corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and moved thence to Charles City, on the James river. Wright's and Burdette's Corps crossed at Jones' Bridge, east of Long Bridge, and thence to the James river. General Grant arrived at Bermuda Hundred on Tuesday noon, and the army was to commence crossing James river that day. The crossing was to take place at Powhatan Point, below City Point. The movement from Cold Harbor was made with great celerity, and without loss or accident. Only some slight skirmishing occurred during the movement. There was no signs of the enemy having brought troops to the south side of Richmond. General Smith's Corps had already arrived at Bermuda Hundred.

**THE WAR NEWS.**—The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is beginning to increase in interest and importance. We have already referred to the progress of the important change of base of Gen. Grant to the south side of the James river, which commenced at three o'clock P. M. on Sunday. We have now a dispatch to the Associated Press, dated at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on Monday evening, giving further particulars of the progress of the different corps which were moving by land across the Chickahominy towards the James river, with a postscript dated at midnight, announcing their safe arrival upon the banks of the latter stream, and another from Fort Monroe, dated P. M. on Wednesday, stating that two army corps had crossed in safety on the night previous, and that other portions of the army were also moving over at various points.

The first dispatch also announces that the enemy were moving to the south side of the James river, simultaneously with the Union forces, and the second that there had been fighting on Wednesday morning, in the direction of Petersburg, but that the result had not transpired when the steamer left. Gen. Grant and Butler had been in consultation during Tuesday.

General Grant has already proven that his change of base to the James river was not for the purpose of getting away from the enemy or ceasing active operations. General Smith's Corps immediately on landing at Bermuda Hundred was pushed forward, against Petersburg. General Hancock's Corps followed, and the official despatches we publish this morning announce the satisfactory fact that the Rebel works have been carried by assault, guns and prisoners captured, and that Petersburg is in possession of our forces. Petersburg, before the war, the third town in point of importance in Virginia, its population in 1860, being over eighteen thousand. It is the post town and port of export of Dinwiddie county, located on the right bank of the Appomattox river, twenty-two miles by railroad from Richmond, and was the seat of a considerable and flourishing trade. It has cotton and woolen factories, iron furnaces, forges and numerous mills. It is also an important railroad centre. In our hands it will be an important base of operations for the prosecution of the siege of Richmond.

The despatches of General Butler detailing the movements relating to this important success, state that General Smith, with fifteen thousand men, made the attack on Thursday morning. General Hancock's corps was also pushed forward and took part in the later operations against the city. The outer line of the enemy's works was quickly carried, and at seven o'clock the same day a general assault was made on their principal works, and after a hot fight they were carried, and sixteen cannon and four hundred prisoners captured. The prisoners captured were from Beauregard's command, and report having just crossed the James river from General Lee's army. The works taken are two miles from the city, but their occupation by our forces placed it under the command of our guns. Later accounts state that the city itself was in our possession. The Rebels appeared to be making preparations to hold the west side of the Appomattox river. They will hardly however remain there long, as to do so would expose them to flank attacks from the direction of Bermuda Hundred.

The works before Petersburg carried by our troops are described as of the most formidable character, and our soldiers display

ed great gallantry in the assault. The colored troops who participated in the movement are complimented by both General Butler and General Smith for their bravery in action. The enemy have abandoned their position in front of Bermuda Hundred, and are engaged in tearing up the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond for the purpose of preventing its immediate use by our army. Of course it can be rebuilt in a few days. An examination of the map will show at a glance the available and magnificent position General Grant now occupies. He holds the triangle formed by the James and Appomattox rivers, so easily defensible as to defy successful attack, and in which he cannot be flanked. On both flanks of his army he has water communication, and a railroad running from Port Walthall, on the Appomattox, directly up the line on which the army will move toward Richmond. The President's prediction, that General Grant had gained a "position from whence he will never be dislodged (till Richmond is taken)," is already an accomplished fact.

Despatches from General Hunter's Headquarters to Friday last state that Generals Averill and Crook's forces moved from Staunton on that day. Over three million dollars worth of Rebel property were destroyed, at Staunton, including two large cloth factories, a boot and shoe factory and extensive foundries. An expedition sent to Waynesboro had returned after destroying several railroad bridges and tearing up the track. The Rebel troops under Imboden are thoroughly demoralized and there is no large or effective force in front of General Hunter. Over one thousand of the unwounded prisoners captured by General Hunter have arrived within our lines. General Sheridan, who left the Army of the Potomac on Thursday last with a large force of cavalry, it is rumored has arrived at Gordonsville on his way to join General Hunter. When these commands are united there will be a powerful body of troops operating upon the most important lines of supply in Virginia. It is thought possible that Gen. Sheridan's and General Hunter's movements may extend as far as Danville as well as Charlottesville and Lynchburg, and in that case not only the heavy crops in the Shenandoah Valley, but those in Southwestern Virginia, will be no longer available to the enemy.

Despatches from General Sherman's Army state that our lines were steadily advancing on the Rebel position. An official dispatch states that we had gained ground nearly surrounding one Rebel brigade, and that the Rebel General Bishop Pulk had been killed and his body sent to Marietta. From another portion of Gen. Sherman's Department the news is not so favorable. Despatches from Memphis, via Cairo, on the 13th, state that the expedition of General Sturgis in Tennessee had been defeated by a large force of the Rebels, ten thousand strong, under Generals Forrest, Lee and Roddy. The force of Gen. Sturgis was 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. The attack was suddenly made. General Sturgis lost his wagon train and many of his men, who were taken prisoners. His ammunition was previously captured, and he was compelled to destroy his artillery in consequence. The Rebel force which attacked him is supposed to have been on its way to reinforce Johnson by cutting in on General Sherman's rear. General Sherman had already taken measures to repair the disaster, and placed Gen. A. J. Smith in command of Sturgis' troops who would immediately resume the offensive. Secretary Stanton, in his despatch, intimates pretty decidedly that it was the incompetency of General Sturgis that caused the disaster.

There is not much additional news from Kentucky. The latest despatch, dated Lexington, June 13, says: "General Burbridge gave the Rebels a total defeat at Cynthiana yesterday morning. The Rebel loss is 300 killed and 400 prisoners, besides the wounded. Their force exceeded ours. Morgan's command is divided and utterly demoralized. They are trying to get off in small squads. Morgan himself, with a few hundred men, is northeast of Cynthiana." There are rumors of small bodies of desperadoes and disaffected Kentuckians being engaged in guerrilla operations, whom, it is hoped, will be captured. They did not come into the State with Morgan, but seized the occasion of his coming as an opportunity for murder and theft of all kinds.

A daring attempt was made to seize the California steamship Ocean Queen, which sailed for Aspinwall on May 13th from New York. She had on board five hundred passengers, besides two hundred and seventy-seven sailors in charge of Commander Ammen, United States Navy. Thirty of the latter had formed a plan to seize the ship, kill all persons opposed to them, and run her on their own account. Captain Tinkler was prepared, having expected the difficulty, and when the mutineers entered the chief cabin, pointed his revolver at the leader's head, and warned him back. The ruffian sprang forward, and was instantly shot. The whole gang rushed at the Captain and the officers with him, but the foremost man was killed, and the rest fell back discouraged. They were quickly disarmed and placed in irons. No further trouble occurred, the remainder of the mutineers being taken to Aspinwall and across the Isthmus, except eight who escaped, and one who was shot.

The following dispatch from General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has just reached here: "I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana yesterday morning, and after an hour's hard fighting completely routed him, killing three hundred and wounding nearly as many more, and capturing nearly four hundred prisoners, besides recapturing nearly all of Gen. Hobson's command, and over one thousand horses. Our loss in killed and wounded is about one hundred and fifty. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions—have thrown away their arms, and are out of ammunition, and are wholly demoralized."

Five hundred bales of cotton have been captured by our cavalry in the valley of Oostanaula River, Georgia, and shipped to the Chief Quartermaster at Nashville. This cotton was run out of Rome last year on the approach of Colonel Straight's command, and secreted in the dense bottoms of the Oostanaula river, some ten miles north of Rome and fifteen west of Adairsville.

A terrible disaster occurred at the National Arsenal, Washington, on Friday. Some fire-works exploded in the laboratory, setting fire to the loose powder in the cartridge room and to the building, which was entirely destroyed. Over one hundred girls were at work in the building, of whom nineteen are known to have been killed, three others mortally wounded and some fifteen others injured. The scene is described as distressing and terrible in the extreme. It appears to us to have been the grossest and most criminal carelessness to have had fire works in or near the building.

A letter in the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following incident as occurring during the vote on the amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery: "As Joseph Bailey, of Pennsylvania, one of the four Democrats who had the patriotism to vote for the Constitutional amendment prohibiting Slavery, was answering to his name on that question, a Copperhead, his colleague Coffroth, (the member from this district) who was passing at the time, laid his hand heavily upon Bailey's head, and drew it down over his face, accompanying the action with words abusive of Bailey's vote, and not fit to be printed. Bailey, suddenly forgetting his Quaker principles, seized Coffroth, who is much the larger man, by the collar, drew his head down, and dealt him a powerful blow under the ear, which sent him reeling against the opposite desk. Coffroth laid down his arms."

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## To my Cousin who Died at Gettysburg of Wounds Received in Battle.

Ye mournful wails, breathe low;  
Tune your rude murmurs to a tender dirge;  
And all ye wails that flow  
In tuneful thunder o'er the rugged verge  
Of banks precipitous, oh! softly fall;  
For now with Freedom's flag his starry pall,  
The bravest of the brave  
Goes to his lonely grave.

With roll of muffled drums,  
And trumpets waiting sadly on the ear,  
So sad a scene as this we never saw,  
His car of triumph low the funeral bier,  
While all the instruments with faltering breath  
Throb mournfully the solemn march of death,  
And on the heart each tone  
Falls like a deadly moon.

'Tis meet that o'er his grave  
The vollied musketry should roar,  
For never heart more brave  
Throbb'd in the fiery pulses of the war;  
And his noble voice was unto him  
Familiar tones as seraphim  
To those best angels who wait  
At Heaven's royal gate.

On many a field of blood  
War's cruel arm has leaped, borne onward fleet,  
On victory's red flood,  
Or slowly, fiercely backward in retreat,  
Unharm'd in all the rage of shot and shell,  
Alas! at Gettysburg he fell,  
While far and wide the shout  
Of victory ran o'er.

Then shed, oh, summer trees,  
Above his rest, like tears, your blossoms white,  
While doleful harmonies  
Come dropping down the long abyss of night,  
As if old time in moments of his course  
Stopped, half in pain, half in pale remorse,  
With restless wings outspread,  
And moaned above the dead.

Ye gentle rains of spring,  
That from their graves bid all the flowers leap,  
Have ye no charms to bring  
These fairer flowers from death's wintry sleep?  
No, no, methinks I hear the rains reply  
In liquid echoes trickling down the skies,  
Here lose our charms their worth,  
They bloom, but not on earth.

Farewell, dear Cousin, till  
Our coming feet the gates of death shall pass,  
And from life's weary hill  
Unto the ever-lasting tread,—alas!  
That all who love cannot together brave,  
Braced soul to soul, the darkest grave,  
And from life's ranks retreat,  
On solitary feet.

Chambersburg, March 11, 1864. MAGNOLIA.

**Defeat of General Sturgis.**  
MEMPHIS, June 13.—The expedition under General Sturgis, which left Memphis June 1st, is returning. We learn from an officer that they met a large force of rebels at Staunton, said to be 10,000, infantry and cavalry, under command of Forrest, Lee and Bloddy. This force attacked them suddenly, and a most desperate fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of General Sturgis, with the loss of his wagon and ammunition train. This last was the most severe loss, as Sturgis ran out of ammunition and was obliged to destroy and abandon his artillery. Many of his infantry were captured—the exact number is not known.

Gen. Sturgis' force consisted of 2,000 cavalry, and 5,000 infantry. This large rebel force is supposed to have been en route to Gen. Sherman's rear, to interfere with his communications.

**INDIANAPOLIS, June 12th.**—The ratification of the nomination of the Baltimore National Convention took place here last night. The meeting was largely attended, and addresses were delivered by ex-Gov. Morton and other prominent speakers. Mr. Morton referring to Fremont's letter accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention, said that the silence of Fremont in regard to the prosecution